BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814, [NUMBER 1127

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seffion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Affociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houfe in Bombay, on Thurfday the Fourteenth day of Apail next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treafons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories fubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alfo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treafons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh fubjects, in any of the Territories which now are fubject to, or dependent upon the faid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the faid Government.

And alfo that, at the fame time and place, will be holden a Sefsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treafons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perfons bound to profecute and give evidence at the above Sefsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 23d day of March, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Packets are now open, at the General Poſt Office, for the reception of Letters, to be conveyed to England, by the Extra Ships Batavia, Lord Forbes, and Minerva.

T. FLOWER.
Poſt Maſter General.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
General Poſt Office.
7th April 1814.

STRAYED

FROM THE ESPLANADE,

ON THE 3D INSTANT,

A ſmall White Lap-Dog, with a light Brown mark on the Ears, and one on the back, long woolly Hair, which has lately been cut. Any perſon who will bring him to Lieutenant CRAIG'S Tents on the Eſplanade, will receive One Gold Mohur reward.

Bombay 7th April 1814.

ELEVENTH *LOTTERY,*

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,

ESTABLISHED

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council;

AND

CONDUCTED BY

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Under the Immediate directions of Commissioners Appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

ELEVENTH LOTTERY,

1	Prize of - - - - -		1,00,000
2	Ditto of -	50,000 -	1,00,000
4	Ditto of -	20,000 -	80,000
8	Ditto of -	10,000 -	80,000
10	Ditto of -	5,000 -	50,000
20	Ditto of -	5,00 -	20,000
1360	Ditto of -	125 -	1,70,000
4405	Prizes,		
1595	Blanks,		
6000	Tickets at 100 Sicca, Rupees each, is Sicca Rs.		600,000

1ſt.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent will be made from all the Prizes, for the Improvement of Calcutta, and the expences of the Lottery.

2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, fubject to the deduction ſpecified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing ſhall have been completed.

3d.—The 1360 Numbers, firſt drawn from the Number Wheel, will be entitled to the 1360 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the laſt day of Drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees.

5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay, will be authorized to diſcharge the Prizes, which may be drawn among the Tickets, ſold at thoſe Preſidencies, if they are preſented for payment within two Months after the Agents ſhall have received authentic Liſts of ſuch Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not preſent their Tickets to the Agents within that period will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

6th—The Drawing will commence on the firſt July next.

7th—The Price of ſuch Tickets as may remain unſold after the 20th June next, will be raiſed to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket.

8th—Tickets, ſigned by the Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 10th Inſtant.

9th.—A ſupply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras and to Bombay, as ſoon as may be practicable, to be ſold at thoſe Preſidencies.

10th—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the preſent Lottery.

A. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA, March 1, 1814.

Meſſrs. SHOTTON CALDER, and CO. have received a ſmall Supply of tickets in the above Lottery for diſpoſal at Rupees, 110 each,—or in exchange for Prize tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 6th April 1814.

Remittance to England.

BILLS Payable in London, at Six Months after ſight, in Sets of £1,000 each, may be had by applying to Meſſrs. SHOTTON CALDER & Co. tenders will be received till Wedneſday next.

Bombay 7th April 1814.

MADEIRA,

IMPORTED PER THE H. C. S.

MINERVA,

TO BE SOLD,

12 HALF PIPES OF

BEST LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA,

WARRANTED 4 YEARS

(From the Houſes of Keirs & Co. Murdock Yuille & Co. and Scott & Co.)

AT 340 RUPEES

PER HALF PIPE,

For Ready Money Only,

APPLY TO

CURSETJEE & JEHANGEER ARDASEER.

Bombay, 6th April 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

BEG to acquaint the Publick that they have juſt received from the Minerva, Captain ANDERSON, the following Articles which are expoſed for ſale in their Rooms at moderate Prices.

Elegant and Faſhionable chariot and Buggy Harneſs, Lady's and Gentlemens Saddles and Race Saddles, Complete Sets of Horſe Clothing and a great variety of ſpare articles from Milroy.—Gentlemen's Hats, Velvet Hunting Caps, and Boys Hats from Borradaile. Boots and Shoes from McKENZIE, new Claret from GLEDSTANES & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1814.

Byce Kempt & Co.

HAVE received by the LORD FORBES, from Calcutta, a Conſignment of Europe Snuff of ſorts.

Bombay, 6th April 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A ſmall quantity of fine Soda Water in Stone Bottles at 14 Rupees per Dozen, and a few Dozen of excellent Ripe Perry at 20 Rupees per Dozen.

Bombay, 6th April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT,

TO cloſe a Concern the following Articles viz.

12 Dozen of Cyder.
4 Ditto of Perry.
30 Ditto of Vindegrave.
45 Ditto of Brandy.
40 Ditto of Beer, and a few Dozens of half Stockings.

Alſo ſome articles of Houſhold Furniture, Glaſs Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th April 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday the 25th April, inſtant and on the next following day, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up for ſale on the premiſes, by public auction the undermentioned Landed Property belonging to the Eſtate of the late Mr. ANTONIO BARRETTO, viz.t.

The Oart Cottary with a Dwelling Houſe and Stable, &c. appertaining thereto, near Calbadeu fronting to Parell Road.

A parcel of a Hill called Arny near the building of the late Dady Naſſerwanjee cloſe to the Road leading to Walkaſeer.

One Month's credit will be allowed to the Purchaſers on giving approved Security for the diſcharge of the purchaſe money. Further information and the conditions of the ſale ſhall be made known upon the ſpot at the time of the ſale.

J. BARRETTO,
For Antonia de Noronha Barretto, Adminiſtratrix.

ખબર.કાંથી.આપીએયજે

આવતા.શોમવારને.દીને.તા. ૨૫ મી.આગ્યે.મહીનાનીએ.પાછલે.પોકોરે ફલાક ૪ નાં.જાકેર.લીલાંહુ.કરીને.નીચે લખેલી.મીલકત.વેચશે *

વારી.એક.નાંમે.ફોટારી.તથા.તેમધે નુ.રેકેવાનુ.ગાર.તથા.તબેલા.શુધાં.તથા તે.વગરે.જેકાંઇ.તેમધે.કોએતે.શુધાં. એ.જગો.કાલબા.દેવી.ની.પાશેછે.પરેલ નાં.રશતા.ની.શાંમણે *

કુવારનો.કટકો.એક.જે.આરની.કરી કેવ્યેછે.દાદી.નશરવાંનજીની.વારી ની.પાશેની.વાલકેશરનાં.રશતાકુપરની જે.એ.મીલકત.ખરીદ.કરશે.તેકુને. મુદત.માશ.એક.ની.આપશે.ને.પોતાની પતીજ.પરમાંણે.જોમીન.લેશે.જે.તે.રુપી

આનો•જવાબ•દીએ * એ•મીલકત•વે
ચવા•બાબે•આગલ•ખબર•વેચતી • વખ
તે•માલુમ•કરશે • *

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
On MONDAY the 25th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
If not previously disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SHIP
SULTANA,
(Built entirely of Teak at Java)
WITH ALL HER STORES.

THE Sultana carries 4,000 Rouls or about 3,500 Bags of Rice, and is admirably adapted for the Eastern Trade, She is now undergoing repairs in Mazagon Dock, where she may be inspected by any Person desirous of being a purchaser; further particulars will be made known on application to Captain PRINGLE at his House, or Captain KEMP the Commander on board.

Bombay, 7th April 1814.

જાહેર•લીલાંડુ•ફરીને•વેચશે
મરીન•જ્યારદ•મધે•શોમવારને•દીને
તા• ૨૫ મી•આપ્રેલ•મઝીનાનીએ•બપો
રે•ફલાક ૧૨ નાં•અગાર•જો•ગોદેરમેલે•
નકી•વેચાશેતો•જાહેર•લીલાંડુ•ફરીને•
વેચશે *

વાંકાણ•એક•નામે•શ્રુલતાં•નાં•શ્રી•જા
વા•મધે•બાંકાંધેલુછે•તથા•તેહેનો•શરવે
શોમાંન•શ્રુધાં•વેચાશે *

એ•વાંકાણ•ચોખાની•ગુણ ૩૫૦૦ ને
આશરે•લેછે•બીજુ•એજે•એ•વાંકાણ•અ
શરફનાં•તરફનાં•વેપારને•લાએકછે•એ•
વાંકાણ•શ્રી•અજ્ઞામની•ગોદી•મધે•રેવર
થાએછે•જે•ઘણી•લેવા•ચાહતે•તાંકાં•જા
ઇને•જોએ * એ•બાબે•આગલ•ખબર•
જોજએતે•ફપતાંન•પરીગલ•ાર•જાઇ
ને•પુછે•જ્યા•વાંકાણ•ઉપર•એ•વાંકાણ
નો•ફપતાંન•ફપછે•તેહેને•પુછે *

તા• ૭ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪

શ્રી•ફલફતાની•અગીઆર મી•શોરતી

જે•ફોજને•એ•શોરતી•મધે•ભાગ•જો
ઇતો•હોએ•તે•ઘણી•મી•અંદરશંન•પા
શેથી•લીએ•ફાંએજે•મી•અંદરશંન•પો
કે•મેહેનતં•ફરીને•શરવેને•ટીકીટ•આપે
છે•જેમ•હંમેશ•ફરેચ•તે•મુજબ * બીજુ
એજે•એ•શોરતીનાં•નંમબરનાં•ટુપીઆ•
ફાંઇ•ફમ•આપવા•પરશે•ફાંએજે•શ્રી•ફ
લફતા•મધે•ભાવ•ફમ•થાએછે•મી•અં
દરશંન•પોતાનુ•ફમીશંન•તથા•નુઇશ•
પેપરનો•ખરચ•અગાઉથી•લેશે•નફી•જે
વારે•હેનુ•લીશ•પુરુ•થાશે•તેવારે•લેશે•
ઇઆને•શોરતી•ભરાઆપછે•લેશે•ને•વ
રી•પોતાના•ફાંમતો•વખત•એ•ફાંમ•હુ
પર•મશગુલ•ફરશે•ને•પોતે•મેહેનત•લેશે
* બીજુ•એજે•શ્રી•ફલફતા•મધે•તથા•
શ્રી•મુબાઇ•મધે•ભરાએચ•તેફાંઇ•બંધે
બાગાનુ•ફાંમ•ભરાભર•નથી•ઇઆને•શ્રી
મુબાઇ•મધે•ફાંમ•ગણુ•પરેછે•તે•શારુ•એ
ચાએચજે•હેનુ•શબઇશફરીપશંન•ભરા
એ•ફાંએજે•એ•પોતેબી•નફામો•તથા•
ખોટમો•શરીકછે *

તા• ૮ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have received for Sale, a Consignment of GENUINE LISBON and OPORTO WINES, of Superior flavour and fit for immediate use, which may be had at the Godowns under their Office, at Rupees Three hundred and Seventy five per Pipe.

Bombay, 8th April 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

On Wednesday arrived His Majesty's Frigate Africaine, the Hon'ble Captain Rodney, from Bushire the 18th of March, and from Muscat the 28th. We have seen various private Letters and other communications, received from the Gulf by this Vessel, but we do not collect any news in addition to what was brought by the Vestal, except what follows. It is mentioned in a kind of precis, which has been kindly lent to us, as received from Bushire, that near Eisenach, on the 26th of October, a dispatch had been intercepted from the Senate to Buonaparte requesting his immediate return to Paris in consequence of the "alarming state of that City." It is also mentioned that on the 10th of October, Dantzick was attacked with 142 pieces of heavy cannon and 14 mortars, that Congreve's Rockets had been used, and had done great mischief, that the besiegers had got possession of two of the Redoubts, and that an intercepted Letter from General Rapp to Buonaparte stated, that, the place could not hold out beyond December.

It appears, that, on the 30th of October, the Andromache brought into Cawsand Bay, a French Frigate of 44 Guns, which she captured after a short action on the 23d; these are all the particulars that we are enable to present to our Readers by the arrival of the Africaine.

We stated in our last paper by mistake, that the Eliza had arrived from the Gulf but, it was the Futty Kheir, and not the Eliza whose arrival we ought to have announced.

We perceive by the Madras Papers that the Anniversary Meeting of the Highland Society at that Presidency, was held at the Banqueting Room a few days ago, at which His Excellency General Abercromby presided. The meeting was very full, and it appears, that, the objects of the Society are likely to be warmly encouraged and promoted at Madras. We have often regretted that the benevolent and patriotic principles which led to the establishment of that Society, and which have been so generally felt and approved of at this Presidency, have not yet animated the numerous Sons of Caledonia to form a similar institution here. We trust however that the great and encreasing encouragement which this excellent Society appears to have met with at Madras, will lead, ere long, to the adoption of measures for the extension of its benefits to Bombay.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

March 31st Arrived Ship Futty Khier, Captain James Hardy, from Bussorah.

April 5th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Lieutenant Thomas Blast from Surat.

Ditto Ship Janerjeen, Naquadah Jearvanjee, from Calicut.

6th Ditto Ship Futty Alvadood, Naquadah Abdulla, from Bussorah.

Ditto H. M. Ship Africaine, Hon'ble E. Rodney, Esq. Captain from Persian Gulph.

April 1st Sailed Ship Philippa, Captain George Nicholls, to Calcutta.

Ditto H. M. Ship Owen Glendower, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain to Point de Galle.

Ditto Arab Grab Snow Hamoody, Naquadah Hameed ben Abdulla, to Muscat.

Ditto H. C. Brig Vestal, Licutent Joseph Philips, to Bussorah.

3d Ditto Brig Hope, Captain Wm. Johnston, to Madras.

5th Ditto Ship Ann. Capt. C. Penberthey, to Muscat and Bussorah.

Ditto Ship Gungaver, Captain John Bloyd, to Mocha.

CALCUTTA.

MARCH 18,

The public are already acquainted that the Barrosa is now taking in cargo for England, and will probably be the first vessel which will leave India, after the opening of the trade on the 10th proximo:—this ship will furnish a convenient opportunity for the transmission of letters to Europe.

On the morning of our last, the Honorable Company's ships Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Lushington, and Union, finally sailed out from Saugor, under convoy of H. M.'s ship Baracouta, Captain Hawkey;—this little fleet, we understand, proceeds direct to the Cape of Good Hope, which colony from the altered circumstances of the eastern trade, is likely to supercede St. Helena, as the general rendezvous of our homeward bound shipping from this country.

The Kedgeree report of the 10th instant, which had not reached our office, when the last Post went to press, notices the arrival in the river of the ship Lady Hood. Captain A. Black, from Coringa, the 2d instant, and of the brig Ulysses (Portuguese,) Captain J. Robeiro, from Manilla, the 20th of January; both of which vessels have since safely anchored off the town.

The good ship Hope burthen 833 tons, is advertised for public sale, at Messieurs Joseph Taylor and Co.'s this-day.

The Flora, Captain Hawkins, is advertised for early departure to Masulipatam and Madras.

The brig Aurora, Captain Siddons will shortly leave the Hooghley, for New South Wales.

In addition to the Barosa already mentioned, the new ship Kent is lading for England, and it is supposed Captain Ambrose will put to sea about the 15th proximo.

The Honorable Company's survey ships Minto and Nearchus weighed from Kedgeree on the 15th instant.

On the date of our last publication,
(Friday, 11th of March,)
REMAINED AT KEDGEREE.

Honorable Company's ships Nearchus and Minto.

REMAINED AT SAUGOR.

Ships Ann and Rey Fernando.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR AND KEDGEREE.

March 11.—Ship Brio-de-Mar, Captain J. D. Arnes, from Covelong the 24th ultimo.

Ditto 12.—Not any arrival.

Ditto 13.—Ship Cape Packet, Captain Deane, from the West Coast of Sumatra, left the 12th ultimo.

Ditto 14.—Not any arrival.

Ditto 15.—Ship Marchioness of Wellesley, Fenn, from Escapilly.

Ditto 16.—Brig Tay, J. Carnegy, from Madras.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS FROM KEDGEREE.

March 11.—Ship Venus, Captain R. Boon, for Bencoolen; ship Cato, Captain Balston, for Java; ship Andromeda, Captain Silviera, (Portuguese) for Macoa; ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham; for the Mauritius; and brig Cyclops, Captain Harcourt, for Columbo.

Ditto 12.—Not any departure.

Ditto 13.—Ditto ditto.

Ditto 14.—Ditto ditto.

Remained at Saugor, on the 16th March, Ships Ann, Cornwallis and Rey Fernando.

MADRAS.

MARCH 24th.

Shipping Arrivals] March 18, Brig Dolphin, Captain P. Davidson, from Mauritius 20th Jan. Tranquebar and Pondicherry 15th March,—do. Ship Frederick and Maria, Captain H. Adams, from Covelong 18th March. —19, Ship Georgiana, Captain J. Britto, from Rangoon 22d February,—22, Ship Athena, Captain J. Passes, from Chittagong and Harringotta 22d February,—do. Ship Eliza, Captain C. Miller, from Covelong 22d March,

Departures.] March 18, Ship Diana, Captain Z. Clarke, for Covelong and Bengal,—20, Brig Helena, Captain J. W. Smith for Trincomallee.—21, Ship Frederick and Maria, Captain H. Adams, for Bengal.

MOCHA.

PRICE CURRENT.

DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1813.

Coffee, 47-50 to 55 m. d. per Bhaar of 495 lbs.

DRUGS, &c.

Free of all charges on board ship in Mocha roads.
Aloes Soccatrine, 40-45 g. c. per Bhaar of 495 lbs.
" Yemen or Hepatica, 20-25 ditto.
Frankinsense, - 10-11 g. c. per Bhaar of 330 lbs.
Gum Arabic, - 18-20 ditto.
" Copal, - 4 ½ per Frngil of 33 lbs.
" Ammoniac, 3 4 ditto.
" Myrrh, - 8½ 4 ditto.
Senna leaf, - 9 10 per Bhaar of 420 lbs.
Alkali, - - 2 2½ per Bhaar of 495 lbs.
Madder Root-none.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MARCH 16th 1814.

We have much pleasure in finding that the Hon. Company's ships Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Lushington and Union, have got to sea. They unmoored from Saugor on the 11th, and left the Pilot, all well on the morning of the 12th. Fine weather prevailed below.

We are informed by good authority, that the Admiralty and Board of Trade have intimated, that on the opening of the trade to India, an order will be issued, establishing the same rules for convoy for the East India Trade, as are already observed with respect to ships sailing to the West Indies, the Baltic, or the Mediterranean. These rules if carried into effect, will prove a material obstacle to frequent intercourse with the Mother-country, as they will amount almost to a prohibition to the sailing of single ships. The principal ground of their adoption with respect to homeward bound ships, is supposed to be the risk that these, being laden principally with Saltpetre, may fall into the hands of the enemy.

Our advices from Tirhoot extend to the 8th instant, and communicate the most favourable accounts of the Indigo season. The whole of the plant had been sown, and had sprung up healthy and thick, presenting a more promising appearance than was remembered by the oldest Planters in the district.

We understand that preparations are already in a state of considerable forwardness for the intended trip of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief, to the Upper Provinces. His Lordship, we believe, proposes quitting Calcutta as soon as the Cossimbazar river shall open, and returning to the Presidency before the commencement of the next hot winds. Lady Loudoun and the other members of his Lordship's family, are to be of the party.

About a fortnight ago, a Tyger of enormous size was killed at Kedjeree. The following are the particulars of his death, which may, in the absence of more particular news, serve to amuse our Readers. The village of Kedjeree, had, for several days, been alarmed by the approach of this animal, who committed nightly depredations and killed the cattle of the inhabitants. Two of the sufferers having engaged the assistance of two of their neighbours, and procured five good matchlocks, resolved to watch the motions of this dread destroyer. They accordingly erected a *muchan*, or covered arbour, in the vicinity of the dawk-house and close to the place on which lay the carcase of a newly slaughtered bullock. In the evening, they ascended to their concealment, having previously affixed to a stake a live Jackal and Dog. They had not waited long before the animal approached, and making slowly up to the stake, gave the Dog a pat, and laid him dead on the ground. Two of the watchmen fired their pieces, and evidently struck the Tyger, who staggering, retired to some distance, and stood looking around him. The other matchlocks were forthwith discharged, and he instantly fell to the ground and expired. Upon examination, the whole of the balls were found to be lodged in the breast. He was of a great size, being on measurement found to be about eleven feet from the nose to the tip of the tail—his fore and hind legs, when full stretched out, embraced a space of six feet. Upon skinning him, the barb of a spear, which must have entered his flesh at some previous period, was found lying under the skin of the forehead—his skin is now in possession of Mr. Harton, the Agent at Kedgeree.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Though the description of one publick convivial entertainment is for the most part, the description of all that occur during the year, we are at all times so well disposed to record the hospitality of the Irish gentlemen that we should certainly have attempted an ample description of this Festival, as a grateful and complimentary tribute due from their British Brethren, for the liberal and cordial reception they received; but such is not in our power, and we resign the task to abler hands. Our justification of this apparent neglect is contained in one simple plea, We were not present. A participation in the joyous festivities of Thursday night, would wholly disable any one from their record on the following day. To our Brother Editors (after their recovery) we shall therefore look for the chronicle of this splendid national entertainment.

By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to subjoin to the list of Toasts given during the evening a report of the speech of the Hon'ble Major Stanhope after the health of Lord Moira was drank. This speech as it was delivered with great energy of feeling was received with loud applause. His Lordship, The chief Justice, and Mr. Seton, also addressed the Company. Many convivial songs were sung and the night was spent in copious libations and the often reiterated expression of tumultuous joy.

The Hon'ble Major Stanhope rose and spoke to the following purport:

GENTLEMEN,

Since neither the Gallant Officer Major Doyle, nor any other more worthy member of the Noble Lord's

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

family than myself, has risen; it is a duty incumbent upon me, however humble my station, and inadequate my capacity, to address you on the present occasion. If I understand the motives of the worthy president in proposing this toast and yours, Gentlemen for the warm, the enthusiastic manner in which you received it, they were the expressions of your approbation of the Noble Lord's past conduct, as they were also the favorable anticipations of his future Government in India; your applause confirms me in this opinion. With you, gentlemen, then I feel most grateful to the British Government for the appointment of the Noble Lord to his present situation. I, from a belief, that there is no man either as a statesman or as a Soldier better fitted for that situation, and from a conviction that there is no man in that double capacity, so equal to that laborious, arduous, and important task. Gentlemen it would ill become me in my situation, to dwell upon the noble Lord's many virtues, upon his Military exploits, his loyalty, his love of justice and of truth, his benevolence, his charity; but Gentlemen, above all, his attachment to the sacred cause of virtuous liberty, the cause of mankind, but more especially, (for it comes most home to our bosoms) the cause of our country; and of a great, a virtuous, but still suffering people.

Here Major Stanhope pointing to the tablets which adorned the room, and upon which were inscribed the names of many virtuous patriots, continued. 'The name of Moira is indeed fit to be associated with those of the immortal Burke, Charlemont, Yelverton, Grattan and Sheridan. They were the friends of Ireland—so was the noble Lord, and like a true friend, he never deserted her in the hour of distress; during the many dangers and tempests which arose he never withdrew his aid, nor for a moment resigned the vessel's trembling helm to the mercy of surrounding difficulties.

" A daring Pilot in extremity,
" Pleased with the danger, when
The waves ran high,
" He sought the storm."

Nor was he to be gained by the more insidious and courtly arts of corruption, he was not to be won by Stars and Garters, or by Ribbands. These he rejected, he knew they were the badges of guilt, or the ornaments of a slave cheaply purchased; while the Purple which he accepted, which he wore, was the badge of honor!

Gentlemen, I must apologize for having taken up so much of your time, but I feel you will excuse me; you will not attribute my conduct to any unworthy motive, to feelings of personal interest or ambition; no Gentlemen! had I the baseness to act the part of a Parasite, or a flatterer, I should despair of worming myself into the Noble Lord's favor, by the pollution of my tongue, or the prostitution of my character.

Gentlemen, once more excuse me, for having trespassed at such length on your kind attention.

On Major Stanhope's health being drank, with great applause, he shortly returned thanks as follows:

I feel most sensibly the kind notice you have taken of me; I trust I duly appreciate that distinction, I am not so vain as to attribute it to any merit of my own. No, Gentlemen, I have no merit. The honor you have just conferred on me I have borrowed by praising the virtues of a truly great and good man.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK,
1814.

President,—*Lieutenant Colonel* Fagan.

Vice Presidents,—*Major* C. Brown, *Mr.* Wm. Hollings.

STEWARDS:

Major Doyle,	*Major* Fagan,
Major White,	*Mr.* King,
Captain M. Brown,	*Mr* Templiton,
Mr. W. Hall,	*and*
Captain Calement,	*Mr.* J. W. Fulton.

TOASTS.

1—OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN.
Music—"*God Save the King.*"

2—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—*Three times three.*
Music—"*Royal George's March.*"

3.—Her Majesty the Queen and all the Royal Family.
Music.—"*Eileen a Roon.*"

4—The Princess Charlotte of Wales.
Music.—"*As a Beam o'er the Face.*"
Air "*The Beauteous Blush of Morn appears.*"

5—The Pious Memory of Saint Patrick.
Music—"*St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.*"

6.—The United Kingdom, and long may it stand the United Bulwark of the Civilized World.
Music—"*Rule Britannia.*"

7.—Peace and Happiness to Old England; and may she ever hold her place, at the Head of Nations, giving Light and Liberty to Mankind.
Music—"*Oh the Roast Beef of Old England.*"

8.—The gallant Sons of Caledonia, and may they long be as eminent in Letters, as they have ever been invincible in Arms.
Music—"*The Highland Laddie.*"

9—Prosperity and increase of Happiness to our beloved Ireland; may her Sons continue to display the energies of her Character in the Common Cause of the United Empire and Civilized World.
Music—"*Erin mavourneen.*"
Air. "*Land of my Fore fathers, Erin go bragh.*
"*Green are thy Fields, sweetest Isle of the Ocean.*"

10—The Honorable East India Company, and may they continue to promote the Welfare of British India, and the general Interests of the Empire.
Music.—"*Money in both Pockets.*"

11—The Governments in India.
Music—"*The East India Volunteers' March.*"

12.—The British Navy and his Royal Highness the Earl of Munster, the Admiral of the Fleet.
Music.—"*Hearts of Oak.*"

13—The British Army and its Commander in Chief His Royal Highness the Earl of Ulster.
Music—"*Briton's sojriek home.*"

14.—The Countess of Loudoun and the Ladies of the Settlements.—*Three times Three.*
Music.—"*Gramachree Molly*"

15—The Noblest Son of Erin, the Unconquered Chief of Britain, Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, who, by his transcendent Victories at Vittoria and on the Pyrennees, has attained the object of his immortal labors, and established a fresh claim on the affections, the admiration, and gratitude of his Country and of Mankind.—*Three times Three.*
Music.—"*Plangstigh Mhag Uibher.*
Air. "*Oh Valiant Chief thy deeds bespeak,*
"*The Noblest Son of Erin's Isle.*"

16.—Sir Thomas Graham, Sir Rowland Hill, the Earl of Dalhousie, and the long list of Heroes of England and Iscotland, who so nobly distinguished themselves in the late Memorable Victories in Spain.—*Three times three.*
Air, "*What though France! thine Eagle Standard*
"*Spreading terror far and nigh,*
"*Over Europe's Skies hath wander'd*
"*On the Wings of Victory.*
"*Yet they vaunting us dismay not,*
"*Tell us when ye hand to hand*
"*Ever stood our Charging Bay'net;*"

17.—Marshal Beresford, the Coles, the Stewarts, the Pakenhams, and the numerous Sons of Erin engaged in the glorious Battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees.—*Three times three.*
Music.—"*Go where Glory waits thee*
Air. "*To the Battle, Men of Erin,*
"*To the front of Battle go;*
"*Every breast the Shamrock wearing,*
"*Burns to meet his Country's Foe.*"

18.—The Earl of Moira and the Army of India—*Three times three.*
Music.—"*The Earl of Moira's March.*"

19.—Sir George Nugent and the Army of Bengal.—*Three times three.*
Music.—"*British Grenadiers.*"

20.—The Patriots of Portugal and Spain, and may they soon enjoy the first of Blessings, Freedom and Independence, won by their exertions in the best of causes.
Music.—"*Masena's Retreat.*"
Air. "*We'll follow you over the Mountains.*"

21.—The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Sovereigns and Nations Allied in the Cause of Europe.
Music.—"*Downfall of Paris.*"

22.—The Memory of the great and good Earl of Charlemont, the Benefactor and Father of his Country—than whom there never lived a more loyal Subject; a more virtuous Patriot; a more accomplished, more beloved, or honorable Man.
Music.—"*Cooleen.*"

23.—The Right Hon'ble Henry Grattan, whose eloquence, under the auspices of our venerable Charlemont, rendered ineffimable Services to Ireland.
Music.—*The Irish Volunteers.*"

24.—The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, whose attachment to Ireland is evinced by the history of his life, to whose wise and vigorous Administration we owe the present Peace and Security of India, and to whose penetration, still more than to his fraternal affection, Europe and his Country are indebted for the Deliverer of Spain.—*Three times three.*
Music.—"*A Sprig of Shilela.*"

25.—The Noble Earl of Moira—the zealous Friend of his Country and his Prince, and may the Sons of Erin ever gratefully remember his exertions in vindication of their Honor and support of their Rights—*Three times three.*
Music.—"*Of a noble Race.*"

26—The Memory of the Right Hon'ble Edmund Burke, equally eminent in Letters and Debate—the Advocate of Ireland, and the Senator whose prophetic voice warned all Europe against the dangers of the times.

27.—The Memory of the Right Hon'ble William Pitt, whose Firmness and wisdom saved his Country from the Storm;—the most virtuous of Ministers, and eloquent of Men.

28.—The Memory of the Right Hon'ble Charles James Fox, the enlightened Friend of Ireland, and the distinguished Supporter of the Rights and Constitution of his Country.

29—To the Memory of the Brave of every Country, who have devoted their lives in resisting the tyranny and oppression of France.
Air.—"*How sleep the Brave, by all their Country's honours blest.*"

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 24th.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Colonel Nathaniel Forbes to Command the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, vice Major General Lockhart.

Lieutenant Colonel Norman M'Leod of His Majesty's Royal Scots, to Command Bellary vice Forbes.

On Friday last an elegant Entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper, at which Masks were admitted, was given by a party of Gentlemen, to a large portion of the Society of Madras—the Masks were not numerous, but among them were some characters well supported. Two groups, one of Italian Peasants, the other of Savages, attracted particular attention.

Most of the information in the Mauritius Gazette of the 21st of January which we submitted to our Readers on the 20th, appears to have been derived from Spanish Papers obtained by the Acorn on the voyage out; these possibly, were in possession of one of the Gentlemen landed at the Cape from that vessel, and were not translated till after his arrival there, as they certainly contain some particulars not known here before; while at the same time, the intelligence on the subject of the operations of the Belligerents in Germany, conveyed by this source appears to require elucidation. The Spanish Minister states that the Storm of St. Sebastian, was chiefly by Spanish troops, and that the loss was 1600 men and 100 Officers killed and wounded: the English Papers received by the Portuguese Brig at Goa, notice the distinguished manner in which the Spanish and Portuguese forces be haved on this occasion, the voluntary and successful co-operation of the Portuguese troops in assaulting and taking the minor breaches of the Town, and the gallantry of the Spaniards in repulsing Soult on the day of the assault; but we do not collect from these, that the Spanish troops were those chiefly employed in this important attack. Soult's loss in his last attempt to relieve the place is stated in the Spanish Papers to have been 4000 men with Generals Foy and Le Brun.

It would be gratifying to receive a confirmation of the account, that the Eastern States of America had separated from the Southern,, and declared in favor of England: the former certainly appear highly dissatisfied with the War, and with the state of affairs in America: but whether they will feel it expedient to take the important step of withdrawing from the Union may be questioned.

On the subject of the French Empress having attempted to make her escape to Vienna, reports certainly prevailed in England that this unfortunate Lady had made the attempt, but that Buonaparte having timely notice, had met her on the Road, and that this was the cause of their late Meeting: It is possible this attempt may have been made by her, but scarcely so that it could have been successful, watched as She doubtless is. If the situation of this Princess was unfortunate before, it is now doubly so, and her conduct in retiring from Councils and Deliberations, in which the fate of her Father may be involved, is highly delicate and proper—the concurrence of Buonaparte was of course necessary to enable her to take this step, and it is not improbable her journey before noticed was for the purpose of obtaining it, in the event of Austria declaring against France. The chance of escape, should escape be meditated, would probably be much greater at Cherbourg, than at Paris; as one of our Cruizers off that Harbour, would afford a secure refuge, and our gallant Officers would doubtless be hapy to receive the illustrious fugitive, and to be the means of restoring to her august Father, "the object dearest to his heart," of whom, with a view to the benefit of mankind, he has made so unavailing a sacrifice.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant P. Abercromby, of a Son.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Hough of a Daughter.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of Capt. R. Willis, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Chettledroog on the Morning of the 24th ultimo, Lieutenant Thomas Noble, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of an Apoplectic Fit. All the various duties of public and social life he discharged with a generosity and integrity which will ever endear his memory to his brother officers, and a large circle of sympathising friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.]—On the 22d instant, the Lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.]—At the Presidency, on the 16th March, Lieutenant J. Thompson, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

FRENCH ARMY IN RUSSIA.

While the French remained in Moscow they occupied the house of Messrs. Thomson, Rowan, and Co. English bankers, as the *Chancellerie de l'Etat Major*, at the head of which was Berthier. They quitted the city in such a hurry, that a great part of the official documents were left behind; and among others the returns of the strength of the French army, and of the casualties which occured during its advance to Moscow: these came into the possession of Mr. Rowan, when he returned to his house, and accurate copies of them were brought to this country by an English Gentleman; they are as follow:—

RETURNS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, ON ITS COMMENCING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA.

Corps,	*Men.*
1st, Marshal Davoust,	80,000
2d, ——— Oudinot	45,000
3d, ——— Ney.	45,000
4th, of Italy—Viceroy of Italy, composed of the Italian Guard, 15,000 Italian, 15,000 French,	53,000
5th, Westphalians and other Germans, at first under the command of Jerome, but he being sent home by order of Buonaparte, General Junot took the command	30,000
6th, Poles, under the orders of Prince Poniatowski,	60,000
7th, Saxons, under General Regnier,	30,000
8th, 15,000 French troops, 35,000 Prussian ditto, 10,000 of the Confederation,	60,000
9th, commanded by Marshal Victor, consisted of 1st, French troops, 2d, Troops of the Confederation,	45,000
10th, Corps, commanded by Marshals Moncey, Bessieers, and Mortier—1st, 20,000 of the Old Guard; 2d, 15,000 of the New Guard; 3d, 5000 of the Old Horse Guard,	40,000
11th Corps, commanded by Marshal Augereau, and which remained in Prussia—1st, French troops, 15,000; 2d, Confederation of the Rhine 10,000; 3d, Neapolitans, 12,000; 4th Swiss, 4000	41,000
A Corps of Austrians, under the orders of the Prince of Schwartzenberg	30,000
Total of Infantry	561,000
All the Cavalry, with 10,000 Light Infantry, under the orders of the King of Naples	35,000
A grand park of Light Artillery, of 150 pieces, with 400 Caissons	3,000
A grand park of Foot Artillery of Reserve, of 150 pieces, with 800 Caissons	4,000

(These two Corps were under the orders of the General of Division, Inspector of Artillery, Count D'Eble).

A Battalion of Pontooners	900
Two Battalions of Pioneers,	1,800
A detachment of Miners	300
Eighteen companies of Sappers	1,800
A Battalion of Carpenters	900
Ten Maritime Engineers	10
Three Battalions of the Train for conducting waggons, carriages, &c.	2,5000
A detachment of Masons	300
Four Battalions of Bakers	3,000
Commissaries for provisions	2,000
(The above, with the suite of the Emperor, of the Marshals and Generals of the King of Naples and Viceroy of Italy, the Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c, amounted to	55,500
General total of the Grand French Army	616,500

N. B. Every corps of the Grand Army had with it a Park of Light Artillery of reserve, amounting to 166 pices, and 528 ammunition waggons.

Besides, each division of infantry had 16 pieces of artillery, each regiment having eight.

The total of artillery, with the regiments of the line, was 789 pieces, and of the ammunition waggons, 1568.

The Imperial Guard alone had 100 pieces of cannon.

General total of pieces of artillery, 1194; ditto of ammunition-waggons or caissons, 2763.

The army consisted of eleven corps, commanded by Marshals Berthier, Davoust, Ney, Augereau, Victor, Bessieres, Oudinot, Macdonald, Moncey Mortier, and Lefebvre. There were 49 divisions, and 93 regiments of the line, exclusive of the Guards.

[The above is extracted from the original documents in the *Chancellerie* of the Major-General of the Army, the Prince of Neufchatel.]

LOSSES OF THE FRENCH ARMY PRIOR TO ITS ENTRANCE INTO MOSCOW.

At the battle of Witepsk, the 4th corps, commanded by the Viceroy of Italy, lost the General of Brigade Rousset, and a Polish General of Brigade, who died of their wounds; one General of Brigade wounded; 3 Colonels, 7 superior officers, 93 subalterns, and 3,600 soldiers.

At the battle of Smolenko, on the 19th of Aug. the third corps, commanded by Marshal Ney, lost two Generals of Brigade killed, and one wounded:

The 13th regiment of light infantry had 2,300 privates, and 43 officers, placed *hors de combat*, besides the Colonel, and all the Chiefs, of Battalion;

The 14th light infantry lost 1,500, the Colonel, 3 Chiefs of Battalion, and 25 officers;

The 46th of the line lost one Major, 3 Chiefs of Battalion, 39 officers, and 1,136 privates;

The 4th of the line lost its Colonel, 2 Chiefs of Battalion, 36 officers, and 1,100 privates;

The 72d of the line lost its Colonel, 2 Chiefs of Battalion, and 1500 men;

The 48th of the line, one Chief of Battalion, 21 Officers, and 960 privates;

The cavalry, commanded in chief by the Kings of Naples, had of killed 2 Generals, 3 Colonels, 2 Chiefs of Squadron, 41 Officers, and 1300 men;

The Polish troops lost one General of Brigade, 2 Colonels, 5 Chiefs of Squadrons, 25 Officers, and 1900 men;

The Portuguese Legion lost one Chief of Battalion, 15 Officers, and 369 privates;

The Spanish regiment, Joseph Napoleon, lost 14 Officers, and 400 men;

The two Illyrian regiments had 2 superior Officers, 25 Subalterns, and 369 men placed hors de combat;

The Guards lost 2 Officers and 5 sappers:

Total loss in the Battle of Smolenko—Generals, killed or wounded, 10: superior Officers of the Staff, 3; Colonels, killed or wounded, 11; Lieutenant-Colonels, ditto, 23; Majors, 2; Officers and Subalterns, 402; Serjeants and privates, 13,592.

In the affairs of Mohiloff, there were engaged only the 1st corps of the army, commanded by Marshal Davoust, and the 3d regiment of horse chasseurs;

The latter had 2 Chiefs of Squadron, 30 Officers, and 463 privates, placed hors de combat;

The 108th of light infantry,—1 Chief of Battalion, 1 Major, 27 Officers, 964 privates;

The 57th ditto,—3 Chiefs of Battalion 39 Officers, and 931 privates;

The artillery lost 5 Officers and 133 cannoneers;

The 7th light infantry of the line—1 Chief, 19 Officers, and 391 privates;

The 46th ditto—1 Major, 11 Officers, and 400 privates;

The 48th—15 Officers, 341 privates;

The total loss at the affair of Mohiloff—Majors, 2; Chiefs of Squadron, 2; Chiefs of Battalion, 7; Officers, 141; privates, 3982.

At the battle on the Moscow side of Smolenko, towards evening, in which the corps of Marshals Davoust and Ney were engaged:

The General of Division Gaudin died of his wounds on the field of battle, two Generals of Brigade, and 5 officers of the General Staff.

The 7th regiment of infantry of the line lost 4 Chiefs of Brigade, 43 Officers and 1,900 privates;

The 13th ditto lost 15 Officers and 900 privates;

The 15th ditto lost one Chief of Battalion, 21 Officers, and 39 privates;

The 21st ditto lost 9 Officers and 710 men;

The 48th ditto lost 19 Officers and 696 privates;

The 46th ditto was almost entirely destroyed;

The 72d ditto lost 4 Officers and 563 privates;

The 3d Corps, commanded by Marshal Ney, lost in the affair of the 21st August, 2 Generals of Brigade, 3 Officers of the General Staff, 4 Colonels, 9 Chiefs of Battalion, 193 Officers, and 2,690 privates.

139981

Total loſs in the affair of the 21ſt of Auguſt,—Generals of Diviſion killed, 1; Generals of Brigade killed or wounded, 4; Officers of the General Staff, 8; officers, 316: ſerjeants and privates, 3,422.

Total loſs in the two affairs of the 19th and 21ſt of Auguſt—General of Diviſion, 1; Generals of Brigade, 14; Officers of the General Staff, 11 Colonels, killed or wounded, 28; Lieutenant-Colonels, 23; Subalterns, 713; ſerjeants and privates, 22,012.

From the 21ſt of Auguſt, when the army quitted Smolenſko, during the march, there were only affairs between the advanced guard, and the Ruſſian rear guard. On the 1ſt of September, the 3d light infantry, which that day formed the advance, charged too cloſely the Ruſſian rear-guard. A regiment of cuiraſſiers belonging to the latter, put the 3d light infantry into complete rout, took 4 pieces of cannon and 4 caiſſons, and killed or wounded 3 ſuperior officers, 21 ſubalterns, and 1,300 privates.

The loſs of the French army, from the 21ſt of Auguſt, to the 5th of September, was as under:—

General of Brigade, 1; Colonels, 2; Officers of the General Staff, 6; other Officers, 44; ſerjeants and privates, 4341.

BATTLE OF THE 5th SEPTEMBER, BEFORE MOJAISK.

The following corps were in this action:

The 1ſt corps, under Marſhal Davouſt.
The 3d ditto, under Marſhal Ney.
The 4th, of Italians, under the Viceroy.
The 5th, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes.
The 6th (Poles) under the orders of Prince Poniatowſki.
The Imperial Foot Guards, under the Duke of Caſtiglione, and the Duke of Treviſo, were in reſerve.
The Portugueſe Legion; the Spaniſh regiment, Joſeph Napoleon; two regiments of Croats, under the orders of General Canvial, in reſerve.
A diviſion of Chaſſeurs and Lancers of the Imperial Horſe Guards, under the orders of General Guilleaume.
The Dragoons of the Imperial Guard, commanded by General Laplace
The Light Horſe, and Gend'armerie of the Imperial Guard under the orders of the Duke of Iſtria.
Five diviſions of cavalry, huſſars, and chaſſeurs, under the orders of Count Montbrun.
Three diviſions of dragoons under the orders of General Caulincourt.
Four diviſios of cuiraſſiers under General Nanſonty;
A Brigade of horſe carabineers, commanded by General La France;
Four diviſions of Lancers, Poles, Saxons, Weſtphalians, and French, under General de la Tourmobay;
A grand park of light artillery of the Imperial Guard, conſiſting of 150 pieces, commanded by General Gount Eblé;
A park of reſerve of 160 pieces;
A battalion of Marines of the Imperial Guard;
The 7th corps (Saxons) under General Regnier;
Total of the troops preſent in the battle of Mojaiſk:—

Infantry	143,000
Light Cavalry	33,000
Horſe-cannoniers	2,000
Foot-cannoniers	2,500
Total	180,500

N. B. All the cavalry was commanded by the King of Naples.

Loſs of the French army in the battle of Mojaiſk:—

1ſt Corps.—Generals of Diviſion, 5; Generals of Brigade, 7; Colonels, 1; Chiefs of Battalion, 19; Officers of the Staff, 13; Officers of all ranks, 180; ſerjeants and privates, 10,219.

3d Corps.—Generals of Diviſion, 2; Generals of Brigade, 5; Colonels, 8; Majors, 4; Chiefs of Battalion, 11; Officers, 159; ſerjeants and privates, 10,640.

5th Corps.—Generals of Diviſion, 2; Generals of Brigade, 3; Colonels, 2; Majors, 1; Chiefs of Battalion, 11: Officers, 114; Serjeants and privates, 5,600;

6th Corps.—Generals of Diviſion, 1; Generals of Brigade, 2; Colonels, 7; Majors, 1; Chiefs of Battalion, 11; Officers, 141; Serjeants and privates, 6,000;

7th Corps, Generals of Brigade, 3; Colonels, 4; Majors, 1; Chiefs of Battalion, 7; Officers of the General Staff, 3; other Officers, 113; Serjeants and privates, 4864:

The Portugueſe Legion, the Spaniſh Regiment Joſeph Napoleon, and the two Illyrian Regiments, loſt as follows:—

Chiefs of Battalion, 3, Majors, 1, Officers, 66; ſerjeants and privates, 1,236.

The light cavalry loſt its Generals-in-Chief, Generals of Brigade, 2: Colonels, 5; Chiefs of Squadron, 9; Officers, 193; privates, 7,339.

The Dragoons loſt their General-in-Chief; General of Brigade, 1: Colonels 2; Chiefs of Squadron, 5; Officers, 64; privates, 1,364.

The Brigade of Horſe Carabineers loſt its General-in-Chief, Colone., 1; Chiefs of Squadron 2; Officers, 15: privates 125.

The Diviſion of Cuiraſiers loſt its General-in-Chief; General of Brigade, 1; Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Chiefs of Squadron, 5, Officers, 53; privates, 1124;

The Diviſion of Lancers loſt—Generals of Diviſion, 1; Generals of Brigade, 2; Colonels, 2; Chiefs of Squadron, 5; Officers, 95; privates, 493.

The three diviſions of Cavalry of Reſerve loſt—Generals of Brigade, 1; Colonels, 2; Major, 1; Chiefs of Squadron, 3: Officers, 19; privates, 311.

The Horſe Artillery loſt—Colonels, 1; Chiefs of Squadron, 2 Officers, 13; privates, 544.

General Total of the loſs of the French Army.

Generals of Diviſion, 17; Generals of Brigade, 22; Colonels, 57; Majors, 14; Chiefs of Battalion and Squadron, 105: Officers of the General Staff, 17; Subaltern Officers, 1367; Privates including thoſe made priſoners, of whom 2-3ds were wounded, 50,876.

Liſt of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Generals who were killed or wounded:—

General Count Montbrun, Commander in Chief of the Light Cavalry, killed on the field of battle! General Count Caulincourt, Governor of the Pages of Napoleon; General Gaudin and General Deſſuer, killed; General Friant, the new General in Chief of the Grenadiers of the Guard, commanding the 1ſt diviſion of the 1ſt corps, wounded; General Bellov, commanding a corps of artillery, killed; General Count Frederik, killed; Chief of the Staff of the 1ſt Corps, killed; General Romine, General Lafrance; General Count Compans; General Count Narſonty; General Count Grouchy; General Count Sebaſtiani, wounded; General Count D'Oſſae, Chief of the Staff of the 4th corps; General Count Legrand; General Barſan D'Alton, dead of his wounds, Marſhal Davouſt was wounded in the leg.

Generals of Diviſion,—killed 10; wounded 7.
Generals of Brigade,—killed 15; wounded 14.
Generals,—killed 25; wounded 21.

GALWAY ASSIZES.

CRIM CON.

AYLWARD V. MORRISON

This extraordinary caſe came on to trial before Baron M'Cleiland, and a moſt reſpectable Special Jury.—It was an action of treſpaſs for criminal converſation. The damages were laid at 10,000l. The Plaintiff is a gentleman of conſiderable fortune, and of an ancient family in the county of Galway. In the year 1803, he was a Cornet in a regiment of dragoons, and quartered in the town of Alnwick, Northumberland. Mr. Lambert, a reſpectable practitioner in the law, was then and ſtill is, reſident in that town. Counſel for the Plaintiff deſcribed Mr. Lambert as a gentleman of reſpectable character, moderate fortune, and large family; one of his daughters, the preſent Mrs. Aylward, ſoon attracted the attention and received the addreſſes of Mr. Aylward, by her cultivated manners and engaging perſon. In the year 1803. they intermarried, and reſided the three years following in Great Britain. In 1807 Mr. and Mrs. Aylward came to reſide in Ireland, and Mr. Aylward, with the purpoſe of rebuilding or repairing his family manſion at Billinagar, invited the Defendant, Mr. Morriſon, an eminent architect, to his houſe in the county of Galway. This acquaintance led to an intimate intercourſe between the families of both the parties.—Defendant was charged with various facts of criminal intercourſe between him and Plaintiff's wife, and with influencing the Plaintiff, who was deſcribed as a man of weak intellect, to make a deed, by which he curtailed his right of dominion over his property, and ſubmitted it to the joint control of himſelf and his wife.

Counſel for Defendant, in reply, produced letters from the Plaintiff and the father of his wife. It appeared that this new diſpoſition of his property had been ſuggeſted by himſelf, and the arrangements made at his own inſtance, under the caution and remonſtrances of Mr. Lambert, and without any interference of the Defendant. They alſo urged that the preſent action was the reſult of a conſpiracy againſt the character and property of the Defendant. Some documents were produced in ſupport of this defence, and the moral feelings of a tribunal of juſtice never, perhaps, experienced a greater ſhock of indignation than was evinced by a crowded Court, on the exhibition of theſe atrocious teſtimonials of guilt.

Baron M'Cleiland interrupted Counſel for the Defendant, when about to proceed with other evidence; he ſubmitted to Counſel for the Plaintiff, the propriety of retiring and conſidering the curſe, which they ſhould purſue if they conſidered the documents genuine; they did ſo, and after a ſhort deliberation all the Counſel for the Plaintiff concurred in the indignant feelings of the Bench and Court, threw up their briefs, and prayed a nonſuit,—the nonſuit was inſtantly granted and the diſgraceful cauſe was thrown out of Court, with the hearty concurrence and cordial reprobation of every man preſent.

A Clerical Error.—A Reverend Gentleman having received an invitation to dine not long ſince from Mr. W———d, and another for the ſame day from Lord G———y, wrote two anſwers, accepting that of Mr. W, and excuſing himſelf to Lord G. The Reverend Genteleman being at the time deeply abſorbed in penning a philippic againſt Methodiſm, happened to make a ſlight miſtake in the direction of the letters, addreſſing to each that which was intended for the other! Mr. W. on opening the letter directed to him, was not a little aſtoniſhed to find the following pithy and reſpectful mention of himſelf:—

"My D—ar G———y—I can't have the pleaſure of dining with you on Tueſday, as I have juſt engaged myſelf to *Sam the Great Fermentator*.—Your's truly."

Mr. W. though by profeſſion one of the *genus irritabile vatum*, wrote back with great good humour—

Sam, the Great Fermentator is very happy to find that he will be favoured with the Company of the Rev. Mr.———, at dinner, on Tueſday.

It is quite impoſſible to give an idea of Mr. ———'s diſtreſs. It is ſaid he actually fainted. It is certain, however, that he deſpatched, without delay, the following pathetic and ſatisfactory explanation of his conduct:

"My Dear W.—I am d—ad.—Ever Your's."

Junius at laſt diſcovered!—The Author of the incomparable Letters of Junius, is at length diſcovered! Notwithſtanding the ſolemn aſſeverations to the contrary of the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke, it is now incontеſtibly proved, by internal, as well as direct and ſatisfactory evidence, that this great and accompliſhed Stateſman was the writer. The Letters of Junius are, perhaps, the moſt beautiful, as they are the moſt celebrated, claſſical compoſitions of their kind in Britiſh literature. Mr. Burke had a talent in his writing and orations rarely met with—an extraordinary verſatility of ſtyle; this talent, though he was known to poſſeſs it, has ſhielded him hitherto from the poſitive charge of being the Author in queſtion; he was, however, ſtrongly, and often ſuſpected by his friends, and this ſuſpicion ſubjected him to their conſequent interrogatories, which frequently obliged him to compromiſe his veracity, in order to render the fact doubtful. John Roche, Eſq. an Honorary Member, and formerly Preſident of the Royal Phyſical Society of Edinburgh, has juſt publiſhed a volume, which ſets the matter at reſt for ever.

Sir Charles Bunbury, it is ſaid, has won £20,000 from three Dukes by one bet, on his celebrated colt, *Smolensko*, now only riſing three years old. The bet was, that he would win, in the preſent year, the three matches, viz.—1ſt, the 2000gs. Stakes at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, on Tueſday, May 4;—2d, the renewal of the Newmarket Stakes of 50gs. each, at the ſame Meeting, on Wedneſday, May 5;—and 3d, the Derby Stakes at Epſon, on Thurſday, the 3d inſt. All theſe three Matches *Smolensko*, won in fine ſtyle.—In the firſt, the Judge could place but three. Twelve ſtarted, and ſeventeen paid forfeit. In the ſecond the Judge could place but 4.—Ten ſtarted, and 14 paid forfeit. In the laſt the Judge could place but three.—Twelve ſtarted. This achievement of *Smolensko* is, we underſtand, unprecedented in the annals of the Turf. No colt of ſuch excellence has appeared ſince *Eclipſe* aſtoniſhed the ſporting world by his extraordinary powers. *Smolensko* is one of the gentleſt animals in the world. *Eclipſe* had not a good temper.

From THE PILOT.

The following moſt ſingular and extraordinary narrative has arreſted the attention of the higher circles; its verification is not within our cognizance:

"A diſtinguiſhed foreigner, reſident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armiſtice, letters, purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been ſecretly tranſmitted to the Emperor of Auſtria, in which the deceaſed invokes His Imperial Majeſty moſt ſeriouſly to remember the ſacred obligations of affection and conſanguinity which had exiſted between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herſelf, and on her family—to be no longer a participator in murder, pollution, tyranny and rapine; the awful criſis had arrived.

"His own happineſs here and hereafter depended on his deciſion. Theſe letters were ſhort, impreſſive, and devout, written in a hand-writing which, when compared with the Queen's was a perfect fac-ſimile.

"The impreſſion on the wax, the ſame ſhe uſed in correſpondence with her family.

"To increaſe the appearance of ſupernatural agency, they were depoſited during the night in a myſterious manner, which evaded all enquiry and reſearch.

"The Emperor paid a marked but ſilent attention to their contents, and gradually became ſerious, meditative, and reſtleſs; when he was addreſſed, finally, in the ſame ſecret manner, and informed, in the moſt minute manner, of his own wretchedneſs and feelings; that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he would reſcue Germany, and ſave himſelf, and in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."

COURT MARTIAL.

The following is a copy of the Sentence of the Court Martial held at Whitehall, on the 21ſt and 22d of June, 1813, for the trial of Sir John Eamer, of the Royal East London Militia, on charges preferred againſt him by Captain T. B. V. Symes, of the ſaid regiment.

"The Court having duly weighed and conſidered the evidence adduced on the proſecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that Colonel, Sir John Eamer is Not Guilty of behaving in a ſcandalous, infamous manner, ſuch as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in any of the articles of the charges as preferred againſt him by Captain T. B. V. Symes, and do therefore acquit him thereof.

"With reſpect to the firſt article, the Court are of opinion, that Colonel Sir John Eamer did duly forward the letter alluded to, in the regular official manner.

"With reſpect to the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth articles, the Court are of opinion, that although the facts as detailed have been proved, yet that the conduct of Colonel Sir John Eamer does not appear liable to the imputations therein aſcribed to it, though at the ſame time with reference to the ſixth article the Court cannot but expreſs their regret that Colonel Sir John Eamer ſhould have been led to uſe any unguarded expreſſions.

"With reſpect to the ſeventh article, the Court are of opinion, that no proof has been adduced of Colonel Sir John Eamer having ordered the attendance of Captain Symes with the view of rendering him (Captain Symes) amenable to military law from the anſwers he ſhould then give, nor of his (Colonel Sir John Eamer's) then and there uſing exulting exclamations, expreſſive that he had ſo committed them.

"The Court, however cannot conclude their finding without remarking, that the conduct of Captain Symes, as far as it has been brought before the Court, does not ſeem dictated by motives for the good of the Service."

I am to acquaint you, that His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to approve and confirm the finding and Sentence of the Court.

I am further to acquaint you, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, as they appear upon the face of the proceedings, and which have apparently led to the obſervation of the Court.

"That the conduct of the Proſecutor does not ſeem to have been dictated by motives for the good of the Service." The Prince Regent was pleaſed to command, that it ſhould be intimated to Captain Symes, that as he appears in the Charges he ventured to prefer againſt his Colonel to have been actuated by a ſpirit of inſubordination, at variance with every principle of diſcipline and duty from a Subordinate Officer, his Royal Highneſs has no farther occaſion for his ſervices in the Royal East London Regiment of Militia.

(Signed) "FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief."
"Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Burrard, &c. &c. &c.

FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.

The following is an account of the ſingular and melancholy fate of the American ſhip Tonquin, the crew of which were deſtroyed by the ſavages, while on a trading voyage on the coaſt North of the River Columbia, on Vancouver's Iſland:—

A native ſhip arrived from New York, after a paſſage of near ſeven months, with merchandiſe and proviſions for the company. It was here we learnt with horror, that the ſtory of the Tonquin's

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* SAMUEL RANS, *No.* 7, *Forbes's Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

having been cut off was but too true. The circumstance has been related in different ways by the natives in the environs of the establishment, but that which carries with it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows:—

That vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast of Columbia river, with a company, including Officers, of twenty-three men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the sea-shore, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island, at a place called Woody point, inhabited by a powerful nation, called Wake-a mishes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most friendly manner during the first day; but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill-disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day. Capt. Jonathan Thorn affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even the savages came next morning in great numbers. it was only at the pressing remonstrances of Mr. M'Kay, that he ordered seven alarm guns when the fails. In the mean time, about were permitted to come on board, ed number of sea otter the former they threw as received, but selected Every one who quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed, that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes.

The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where finding a quantity of loaded arms, they fired on their savage assailers through the sky-lights and companion-way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time, and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her.

Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, on the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long-boat, in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sun-rise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who, from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem forward in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing and made signs that he was alone, and wanted their assistance; on which some embarked, who, finding what he said was true, spoke to their people, who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony. No sooner were they completely engaged in this, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin, and set fire to the magazine, containing nearly nine thousand pounds of gunpowder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number of wounded, by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship.

The four men who set off in the long-boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale, and massacred by the natives.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The American papers contain a letter from Mr. Jones, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Gallatin, dated July 19, and addressed to Mr. Bibb, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of the new demands that will be necessary for defraying the war expenditure. It states, that additional expenditures in the war and navy departments will require a new loan of two millions for the service of the current year. It then proceeds to state, that "as the loan for the service of the year 1814 cannot with convenience be made sufficiently early in that year to meet the demands which must be sustained at the Treasury at its commencement, it is proposed, that in addition to the sum of two millions above-mentioned for the present year, a loan should now be authorised, sufficient, with the sums receivable from the revenue, to defray the expences of the three first months of the year 1814.

The demands upon the Treasury for those three months are estimated as follow, viz.

	Dollars.
For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expences	480,000
For public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes and interest thereon, falling due in the months of January and February, 1814, which will be provided for out of the surplus of the sinking fund for the year 1813.	1,100,000
For the war and navy departments	6,000,000
	7,500,000

Estimated Receipts.—The amount receivable from the custom house duties, during that period, may be estimated at. 1,500,000

From sales of public lands, and from the internal duties which will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1814, 250,000

The balance which will remain in the Treasury on the 31st of December next, is estimated to amount to about two millions of dollars. As this amount is somewhat larger than may be necessary to be permanently retained in the Treasury, there may be applied from it, towards the demands during the first quarter of the year 1814, the sum of 250,000

Making together 2,000,000

And will leave to be furnished by the loan 5,500,000

7,500,000

The whole sum, therefore, for which it is considered eligible, that an authority should now be given to the President to obtain on loan, before the close of the present year, is 7,500,000 dollars, of which is it estimated that 2,000,000 may be wanted for the service of the present year, and the residue towards the supply for the service of the year 1814."

THE TIMES, August 23, 1813.

General Rey, who now commands at St. Sebastian's, was a Monk before the Revolution. When that broke out, he threw off his Order, and enlisted as a common soldier. He soon distinguished himself by his jacobinical orations at the clubs; and in consequence of his violent conduct, he was soon promoted to the rank of General of Brigade. He was employed in La Vendee, under Thurreau, and made himself conspicuous by wearing the ears of the Royalists pinned to his coat, and in the loops of his hat, as may be seen in the account given in the Moniteur of Thurreau's trial. In 1795, he commanded the army on the coast near Brest; and his cruelties there were of such a description, that even Hoche, under whose command he was, complained of his conduct to the then Government of France. In 1796, he was appointed to a command in the army of Italy; in 1797, in that of the Rhine; and on Buonaparte's return from Egypt again in the army of Italy. After the general peace in 1802, Rey was sent to America as Consul General, and resided at New York, whilst General Thurreau was sent to America as Ambassador. In 1808, Rey returned to Europe, and was appointed to a command in the army in Spain. In 1809, he was sent with the forces which acted against Austria; and has been since then constantly employed in Spain.

CARLTON HOUSE, July 18.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Earl of Delaware, to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed Chamber.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Graves, to be one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bed Chamber.

Near four years since the house of Mr. Smith, of Bridgewater-square was broke open, and a quantity of precious stones, consisting of rubies, chrysolites, cornelians, and emeralds, worth upwards of 1500l. were taken away. The strictest search was made at the time for the depredators, but without success; and none of the property was recovered. A few days since, however, some men having been employed to clear out a ditch in the Kent-road, near where the house of Mr. Raikes formerly stood, some children who were looking on perceiving what they supposed to be pieces of glass amongst the mud thrown out, picked them up. They were found, however, to be pieces of chrysolite, this discovery produced a closer search, when a number of rubies, emeralds, corals, cornelians, and other valuable stones, were found amongst the mud. Goff and Harris, officers belonging to Union-hall, having heard of the circumstances, repaired to the spot, and on seeing the stones, it occurred to them that they were part of Mr. Smith's property; and on some of them being shewn to that gentleman, he was able to swear to their being a part of what he had lost. It is probable the thieves, after they had taken them, being fearful of offering them for sale, lest they should lead to detection, threw them into the ditch, where they have remained ever since. Some of the stones thus fortunately recovered are of considerable value.

Huffey White, who was lately hanged at Northampton, was one of the greatest depredators on the town for many years past. He was a man whose face did not by any means betray his profession, and he was remarkable for his silence and easy manner. When on the scaffold he listened but little to the exhortations of the clergyman, who, on asking him if he could administer any sort of comfort to him, was answered—"*only by getting some other man to be hanged for him!*"

TIMES, 29th August.

Late on Sunday night a gentleman was put on shore from a boat at Billingsgate-stairs, and left there by the boatman in a state of insensibility. He was discovered in this situation by a Mr. Davis, of Newington-cause way, who observing that he wore an undress military uniform, thought the unfortunate gentleman might be recognized at the Tower, and very humanely saw him conveyed there, and safely lodged in the Detachment Guard room. He was immediately visited by Dr. Hall, the Medical Officer in charge of the invalids, and every aid was promptly administered, but without success. On Tuesday he still continued unable to give any account of himself. It appears, however, from some papers found in his pocket, that he is a native of Dundee, of the name of Sirling, that he has served as a Captain in the 84th regiment, and that he has just returned to Europe in the Lord Duncan East Indiaman.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian's dated Sept. 9:—" This place is now altogether in our hands, the castle having capitulated yesterday. After the business of the 31st ult. we merely continued firing from such of the batteries erected against the town as could reach the castle, conceiving that, as there was no prospect of relief, the garrison would surrender in two or three days at the utmost: but finding that this expectation was not realized, we set about more effectual means to bring the gentlemen within to a decision. Accordingly, the chief part of the heavy ordnance, containing, in fact, all the most servicable guns, were mounted afresh, most of them at point-blank distance on the horn work, and opened yesterday with such a fire as I really believe was never equalled in vigour or effect. Finding us in earnest, General Rey did not think it necessary to keep up the joke on his side any longer. The task of reducing this place being completed, we wait to see Lord Wellington's fresh plans in his further orders; for it is vain to guess at them. The depot of the artillery has for the present been fixed by his Lordship at Bilboa, which is equally convenient for landing supplies, and for re-embarkation. A permanent arsenal will, probably, be established at St. Sebastian's where the strength of the place will render the stores secure. At Bilboa the safety depends entirely upon our army being masters of the country in front. It is very extraordinary, that not a word is known of King Joseph since the day of Vittoria. We have a joke, about him here,—for we not only venture on a joke, but even enjoy one more heartily than at any former time,—we say that the last place from which he sent news of himself to his Imperial Brother Napoleon, was *I—run.*"

A most atrocious murder was committed at Portsmouth, on Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock: the particulars are briefly as follow:—A waterman, named George Brothers, was applied to by three persons to take them to Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, to which he agreed, and set sail for that purpose; but before they had started more than five minutes, a scuffle was observed; in the boat, and the waterman thrown overboard; he was soon after picked up, covered with stabs and cuts, and quite dead. An alarm being given, the wherry was followed by a boat from the Centaur, and several other boats. The Lieutenant of the Centaur's boat, finding that they scarcely gained on the wherry, put two men into each of two other wherries, which were also in chase, conceiving them most likely to succeed in the pursuit, and the result proved he was perfectly correct; for, just at sunset, they ran the wherry alongside, though going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and secured the three men, but not till after a desperate resistance. They were landed amidst the execrations of an almost ungovernable populace, and examined at the Town Hall, when they acknowledged themselves to be prisoners of war, and to have escaped from Forton prison, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It appears that they had been enabled, from selling toys, to purchase entire new clothes, by which they eluded the guards at the gate. Brothers has left a wife and two children, and the shock of his untimely end occasioned her to give a premature birth to a third.

Tuesday fortnight, three brothers of the name of Quail, of a respectable family, in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick, who had each adjoining town parks, had great altercations about the damage done by some of their cattle on the corn field of the eldest brother; when much anger and a violent scuffle took place. The eldest Mr. Quail was opposed by the two younger brothers, and fell in the scuffle. He afterwards went homewards; but finding himself unwell, got into a house in the skirts of the town, where he lay down on a bed, and soon after died. A Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict that he died from excessive passion.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

Perth, Sept. 16.—On Saturday, about one o'clock, a mine was discovered in the floor of the officers prison (or No 6.) at the depot. The iron hoops had been cut, and an excavation, of sufficient diameter to admit a man, had been carried 19 feet perpendicularly downwards, and 30 feet horizontally outwards. A detachment of the guard having marched into the prison after this discovery, the men were stopped by the prisoners, among whom the sentries fired three muskets, but without doing any injury. At eleven, on Sunday evening, about forty prisoners were observed by a sentry out of their prison, and strolling about in the airing ground of No. 3. An alarm was immediately given to the guard, who, apprehending a general attempt at escape, rushed towards the place where the prisoners were assembled, and having seized 24, drove the rest back into the prison. Three of the prisoners were wounded in the tumult, and immediately conveyed to the hospital. The 24 who had been seized were lodged in the *cachot*, where they at present remain, together with eleven retaken fugitives. Next morning, on counting over the prisoners of No. 3, 28 were missing; and as a light had been observed in the necessary, about eight on the preceding evening, that place was examined, and a mine discovered which communicated with the great sewer of the depot. Through this outlet the absentees had escaped. Two of them, we understand, were taken on Monday night, at the bridge of Earn, and three more were brought in this morning. The eight hundred prisoners, who were lately transferred from Penicuik, are, it is said, of a much more turbulent and ungovernable character than any of the rest; and, we fear, that through their influence, the peace and submission of the whole will be so incessantly interrupted as to require some example of intimidating harshness,—a stop to all communication between the prisoners and the public, and a general increase of vigilance and severity in the management of the depot. The punishments inflicted in the present case have been very lenient, and the market was shut only one day.

The following remarks on the present situation and future prospects of the Italian peninsula, are extracted from a recent Tour. It will be observed, that they were written before the shocks which Buonaparte's power has experienced in Spain, Russia, and Germany:—

"Italy, during the latter period of the 18th century, was populous and cultivated, covered with the works of art and with the monuments of glory; not only independent, but extending her sway over the neighbouring coasts and islands; not only united by the same language (the most harmonious and the most copious of modern dialects), but spreading that language with all its treasures over all the wide extended shores of the Mediterranean. But the French invasion darkened the prospect, and clouded all this scene of glory. Since this disastrous event, every year has visited Italy with some additional curse in its train, and has swept away in its flight some monument of her former fame,—some remnant of her late prosperity. Her cities have been plundered,—her sons dragged away to bleed in the cause of their oppressors,—her schools have been suppressed,—her cultivation discouraged,—the morals of her youth tainted; misery has been entailed upon future generations; all the curses of military despotism inflicted upon in all their aggravation. Of these curses greatest and most destructive, is the loss independence: Italy now, for the first time the long annals of her most eventful history, become the province of a foreign empire, Rome, the Princess of provinces, is become tributary: the Metropolis of Christendom degraded into the handmaid of Paris. The Roman Emperor,—that majestic phantom that terminated with becoming dignity the grand pyramid of the European republic, has descend-

ded from his throne, and tamely resigned the crown and the sceptre of the Cæsars to a Gallic usurper.

"How long the subjugation of Italy may last, it is not for human foresight tod termine; but we may without rashness venture to assert, that as long as the population and resources of Italy are annexed to the destinies of France, so long France must be triumphant. A peace that consigns the garden of Europe to the tranquil sovereignty of that overgrown and most restless Power, consigns the Continent over to hopeless slavery; and of a peace that brings such dire disasters with it, it may justly be asserted, that it will be more pernicious in its consequences than the longest and most destructive warfare.

"These islands may flatter themselves in vain with the advantages of their situation: a population of sixty millions, active, warlike, and intelligent; with all the ports, and all the forests of the Continent at their command; with increasing experience on their side; and with the skill and the valour of transatlantic mariners in their favour, must at length prevail, and wrest the trident even from the mighty hand of Great Britain.

"What may be the duration, or what the consequences, of the present dependent and degraded state of the country, it is difficult to conjecture; but should it terminate in the union of all its provinces under one active Government seated in Rome, (and there is at least a possibility that such may be the result), such an event would compensate for all its past sufferings, and place it once more within the reach of independence, of empire, and renown. The power which the present Sovereign of Italy and of France enjoys, is peculiarly his own: and, like that of Charlemagne, will probably be wrested from the grasp of his feeble successors. Whoever, then, becomes master of Italy, if he should possess abilities, will find all the materials of greatness ready for his use: an Italian army, a rich territory, an immense population, and a national character bold, penetrating, calm, and persevering; with such means at his command he may defy all foreign power of influence perhaps stand up the rival of France, and share with the British Monarch, the glory of being the umpire and the defender of Europe. No country in reality is better calculated to oppose the gigantic pride of France than Italy: strong in its natural situation, big with resources, *magna parens frugum magna virum*, teaming with riches, and crowded with inhabitants, the natural mistress of the Mediterranean, she might blockade the ports, or pour her legions on the open coast of her adversary at pleasure, and baffle his favourite projects of south conquest with ease and certainty.

"But the fate of Italy, and indeed of Europe, hangs still uncertain and undecided: nor is it given to human sagacity to divine the permanent consequences that will follow the grand revolutions which have, during the last fifteen years, convulsed the political system."

THE TIMES 18th SEPTEMBER.

What says he know? What prospect does he hold out to his deluded adherents?

The Oracles are dumb,
No voice, nor hideous hum
Flies round the arched roof in words deceiving.

Foiled in his confident hopes and adventurous schemes, he wraps himself up in darkness and mystery, magnifying the exploits which he has achieved, but pointing to no intelligible result which they are likely to produce. A long article on the engagement before Dresden, which is drawn from a German Gazette, mentions some particulars of which we were not before informed. It appears that there was some fighting on the 22d ult., on which occasion St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, was driven back from the defile of Hellendorf to Dresden. On the 26th the advanced posts of the French were driven in, or "called in," as they rather choose to express it; and on the 27th in the evening, even after Buonaparte had returned into the city with his prisoners, the centre of the Allies was still in its positions on the heights of Roeckwitz,—a position which it had occupied during the whole of the day, and which is described as being a very advantageous one. This account only comes up to the 28th, on which day it is said that Vandamme had advanced by the way of Pirna, with 70 battalions, and a cavalry and artillery in proportion. If this statement be at all approaching to accuracy, he must have had not less than 40,000 men under his command; and as the 1st Corps when complete for the field would have only 54 battalions, it would seem that some other troops—probably a division of the Guards—had been added to his strength. If so, the victory which dispersed, and we may say, annihilated this formidable force, must have been one of the most brilliant affairs of the campaign. Certain grave assertions occur in this paper, the effect of which, in the perusal, is ludicrous enough. For instance, "whole regiments of the Allies laid down their arms at the appearance of a French detachment." Gallantly fabulous! "The small number of old soldiers in the Austrian army is astonishing: it consists chiefly of young men:"—for "Austrian," read "French." Again we are treated with instances of modern French politeness. "Two men who are traitors to their country." This is the description applied to the French General Moreau, and the Saxon General Langenau. Before we say any thing of these individuals, we shall just notice the practice of calling names, so constantly pursued by the Corsican and his creatures. In the last sitting of the self styled Senate of France, the army commanded by Lord Wellington was styled banditti; and the names commonly bestowed, in that august assembly, on the Spanish and Portuguese warriors, are brigands (which means robbers), insurgents, traitors, rebels, assassins. These titles are indiscriminately heaped on the troops, regular and irregular; and they have been, by name, applied to some of the most virtuous and honourable persons of this or any other age, such as Romana, Palafox, and the Duke of Albuquerque. In like manner, the excellent patriots of Germany, Von Stein, Von York, Scharnhorst, Anstetten, and many others, are designated as anarchists, incendiaries, and the like. In short, the Corsican mode of calling names consists in giving to eminent virtue the distinctive appellations of vice. We are well aware that certain delicate and squeamish critics, although they can digest this kind of trash well enough, are much offended at a different practice, into which we ourselves are occasionally betrayed. We are sometimes tempted, when we have to mention a notorious murderer, liar adulterer, atheist, hypocrite, to "speak of him as he is." Good breeding may perhaps, suffer on such occasions. Some "Sir Courtly Nice" may be shocked. Some "soft Dean, who never mentions hell to ears polite," may start at the sound of epithets a little too appropriate; but enormous crimes must, and ought to excite indignation; and the language of indignation must, and ought to be strong and expressive. For common cases the common rules of society are constituted; but we live in an age when unexampled wickedness has reared its prodigious head in the face of the Sun, and decked itself almost in the attributes of the Almighty: and shall we fear to unmask the impostor—shall we hesitate to brand him with the public scorn, or to drag him down into that mire, which is purity itself compared with his pollution? Whatever some may think, we are of opinion that morality would grievously suffer, the incitements of virtue would be deadened, and these would soon sap its firmest principles, if we could "be meek and gentle with this butcher." They must be blind, too, who do not see the political effect which is produced by "rending the veils of power" from the idol that prostrate nations have so long and so superstitiously worshipped. How was the patriotism of Prussia, how was the patriotism of Spain, excited and nurtured; but by appeals to the virtuous indignation of every Spaniard and Prussian? And could these appeals possibly have been effectual, had they not described the tyrant's crimes in language suited to their atrocity, and applied to himself the epithets he justly deserved; He, on his part, is wily enough to understand the effect of "those glorious styles of government, wherein tyrants hide the wrongs they do." He eagerly asumes the tone of benefactor, lays claim to omniscient intelligence, and represents himself as enjoying, wherever he appears, the most unbounded and spontaneous popularity. In the very papers before us, we are told that the inhabitants of Dresden regarded him as their "deliverer;" as if they could expect or pray for any greater deliverance, than to be freed from him, his domination, his exaction, his contributions, and his conscription. It is almost superfluous to add, that in our apprehension neither Moreau nor Langenau, nor any other man who takes up arms to rid the world of this Monster, can deserve, for so doing, to be called a traitor. We have before shown, that on strict principles of law, General Moreau is not to be deemed a French subject. Certainly he is no subject to the Emperor Napoleon. But his defence, like that of General Langenau, stands upon broader grounds each of these brave men justly considers his native country as in a revolutionary crisis; and each is prompted alike by honour and patriotism, to assist in the great work of re-establishing order and freedom, and the reign of laws and justice, instead of the absolute tyranny of one man over many nations. May the attempt be successful! It cannot fail, but with the ruin of all social principle among mankind; and then the loss of reputation will be but a trifling evil to the individual. But it will not fail, and its success will be a pledge of that gratitude which their liberated country will be the first to pay to their great talents and virtuous resolution.

LONDON,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1813.

Very late last night, *French* papers to the 30th ult. came to hand. They contain nothing official from the armies in Germany; but there is a brief notice from Spain of a dispatch from General Decaen, who states, that he had co-operated with Suchet in an engagement on the 13th near Tarragona; that they had taken four cannon, many prisoners, &c.; and that after this victory they had both *retreated*, himself to Gerona, and Suchet to Barcelona. The details are promised in a future report. The unofficial articles from the North clearly point out the causes of the suspension which had occurred for several days in the intercourse by couriers. The *deserter* Thielmann (so the French journalists style him) has been moving about in the vicinity of Leipsic: General Lefebvre Desnouettes, one of the scoundrels who, after being much courted by some of our foolish nobility here, ran away and broke his parole, marched out to encounter this deserter: the man of honour of course beat the deserter; but it seems not quite sufficiently. "One or two *more* such affairs," says the news-writer, "and the route will be quite free;" a pretty plain admission that it is not free yet. It is made matter of great exultation that the Crown Prince has not yet passed to the left of the Elbe; and we are told under date of the 19th ult. from Saxony, that "a great operation" had taken place against him: but though there is news of four days later date, nothing further is said of the nature or effect of this great operation. Buonaparte had not returned to Dresden, since he left it on the 14th ult. On the 23d he left Pirna to advance into Bohemia. This was exactly what he had done on the 9th, and again on the 15th and 17th. We apprehend that all these measures are rather of a defensive than offensive nature; and that he wishes, if possible, to remove such troublesome neighbours to a greater distance from his head-quarters. Not a hint is given of what has occurred on the side of Bautzen, where, as we conceive, the chief hinge of the war must now lie.

Private accounts from Paris state, that no doubts were there entertained of Buonaparte's being able to [illegible] the line of the Elbe at least long enough to bring to a favourable termination the pacific negociations on which he was believed to be employed. It is certain that persons of good information on this side of the water, continue to think, that there is some foundation for the opinion that the Armistice will be renewed; grounding themselves principally on the very moderate tone of the Austrian Declaration, on the known financial difficulties of the Allies, and on the failure of the attack on Dresden, which they believe to have created no small degree of dissension among the coalesced Powers. It is needless to point out other obvious reasons for such an idea; but, on the other hand, it is to be observed, that the necessity of reducing Buonaparte's authority has now been distinctly recognised as the common policy of all the leading Powers in Europe. His pretensions a dictate the law to every Sovereign were too broadly asserted not to alarm all; and no one in future can possibly think himself safe, whilst the degree of political weight and influence which prompted such overbearing arrogance subsists.

"Whatever had heretofore been done by imagination and prejudice to magnify the talents and resources of the Tyrant, and to dispirit and dishearten his opponents, is now become utterly ineffectual. He stands before the world, as a General and a Politician of various fortune, and of limited means. The question, whether he shall retain his usurped pre-eminence, is brought to a fair issue; and the forces arrayed on either side are matters of clear and intelligible calculation. A Correspondent has favoured us with a statement of the comparative population and military force of the two great parties into which Europe is now divided. It will be found in another part of our paper; and though it may possibly contain some partial errors, yet as it is chiefly drawn from the latest and best statistical accounts, we apprehend that the general result will afford a tolerable approximation towards the truth. On that part of the statement which relates to the population, no great doubt can arise; and it is satisfactory to observe, that on the side of national independence, there is a majority of twenty-seven millions of souls, over the adherents and vassals of the Pretender to universal despotism. The military estimates, varying as the actual numbers do from day to day, must be liable to more uncertainty. Our Correspondent calculates the balance of disposable troops in favour of the Allies, at upwards of [illegible] hundred thousand. That there is a large majority, we doubt not; and what is of very material import, there is a majority of veterans. True it is, that a great proportion of the Prussian army consists of the landwehr, who are mostly mere boys. The late Russian reinforcements, too, [illegible] and some of the [illegible] have taken in the heroic contest which has signalized the course of the present summer; but in France the veterans are nearly extinct, and the march to Moscow has produced a military revolution scarcely less important than the political one. Buonaparte has no longer any regiments which can bear an individual comparison with the best of the other great Powers. Immediately after the difficult and destructive retreat from Dresden, through almost impracticable defiles, and in unparalleled storms of rain and wind, a review of the Russian and Austrian Guards was held at Toeplitz, at which the Duke of Cumberland was present, when, we understand, the fine appearance, high order, and exact discipline of the troops struck his Royal Highness with astonishment. It is satisfactory, too, to observe that the Allies are upon the whole more military than their antagonists; for even France itself, in proportion to its population, maintains fewer regular troops than the Allies in general, and much fewer than either England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, or Sweden. We know that our population is not only capable of bearing the drain of our armies, but is annually increasing to a great extent, amidst all the pressure of the war. The exertions of Prussia, indeed, are far greater than her population could sustain for any length of time; but the violence of her efforts shows at least the zeal with which the whole nation has embarked in the present contest. In fine, a view of the present state of the Allied Armies sufficiently evinces, that there is no ground whatever for unmanly despondency, or for the premature abandonment of a war, the justice and necessity of which are so far beyond all dispute; but there is a vital hope far beyond the "ignorant present." There is an "all hail hereafter," in the patriotism which is awakening on all sides, amongst the vassals of the Tyrant. Mean and dastardly must be the soul of that politician who, in the great work of national emancipation, does not confidently reckon on the co-operation of thousands and tens of thousands, between the Elbe and the Rhine, around the mountainous sources of the Inn, and even on the banks of the Arno and the Tiber.

Consecration of the Bishop of London.—The new Bishop of London, left his [illegible] Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, since which he has resigned [illegible] preferment to the See of London, he retains his Fellowship. On Friday Dr. Howley's election was confirmed at Bow Church, Cheapside, being the oldest church in the diocese, by Sir William Scott, the Vicar General of the province of Canterbury, with the usual forms and ceremonies.

The Queen not having been present at the consecration of a Bishop, had expressed her wish to be present at that of Dr. Howley. Yesterday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock her Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, arrived at Lambeth Palace, where they were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who conducted them into the drawing-room, where Dr. Howley, the Bishop of London elect, the Bishops of Oxford, Glocester, and Salisbury, the Vicar General, in their full robes, and a number of other distinguished characters paid their respects to them; after which they proceeded to his Grace's Chapel. The Queen and Princesses were conducted into Mrs. Sutton's family gallery. No person was admitted into the body of the Chapel except those engaged in the ceremony: among them were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Glocester and Oxford, in their full robes. Dr. Howley, the Bishop of London elect, took his seat the last on the right of the altar. The morning service was read by one of the Archbishop's Chaplains. The Bishop of Glocester read the Epistle: the Bishop of Oxford the Gospel; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, late Master of Winchester, who took a general view of the established Church, from the period of the Reformation, and dwelt upon the Divine institution and expediency of the Episcopal Order. After the Sermon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his two chaplains, proceeded to the Altar, to read the Communion Service.

Mr. Jenner, the Registrar of the Province, read the Mandate from the Prince Regent, in the name of the King, for the consecration Dr. Howley retired to an antiroom and put on his rochet, having been previously only in Doctor's robes; he was then introduced by the Bishops of Oxford and Glocester to the Archbishop at the altar, where several ceremonies were performed. He then retired to the altar-rails, where he was invested with his full episcopal robes. He was then introduced again to the altar, and the usual questions were put to him by the Archbishop. The imposition of hands by the Archbishop and the other Bishops present, concluded the ceremony.

The Sacrament was then administered to him by the Archbishop, in which all the others present participated.

Her Majesty and the Princesses afterwards partook of a sumptuous Collation, provided for them by Mrs. Sutton, and at three o'clock left Lambeth palace.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

Government Advertiſement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
13TH APRIL 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Treaſury has been opened for the receipt of Caſh for Bills on Bengal, in even Sums, not leſs than Sicca Rupees 1000, and at the Exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, *until further Orders.* The Bills are to be granted according to priority of application, and ſuch Tenders as cannot be complied with, out of the Sum to be drawn in the month in which the Bills may be applied for, ſhall be considered as entitled to priority in the following month, provided, the application be renewed on the 1st of the ſucceeding month, and the Caſh for the Bills ſo required be at the ſame time tendered.

2d. It is however clearly to be understood, that no Individual is to be permitted to have Bills in any one month for a Sum exceeding (50,000) Fifty Thouſand Rupees, without the ſpecial permission of Government.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

COURIER PRESS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017